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Wilmington Journal

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RATES OF ADVERTISING
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All Obituaries and private publications of every character, are charged as advertisements.
No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under any circumstances, be admitted.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now publishing a new and complete edition of the "Wilmington Journal" for the year 1870. It contains all the news and information of the past year, and is a valuable addition to the library of every working man. It is published at a low price, and is a valuable addition to the library of every working man. It is published at a low price, and is a valuable addition to the library of every working man.

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CLINTON MALE ACADEMY.
The next session of this school will begin Jan. 10th, 1870, and continue twenty weeks. Board from \$10 to \$12.50 per month. Tuition \$1.50 and \$2.00. Contingent fees \$1.00. No deduction unless in cases of protracted sickness. Pupils will find it to their interest to enter on the first day of the session.
GRADY & MCLEOD,
de-16

12,000 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE OR RENT.
The NIXON PLANTATION, FORMERLY known as the Jordan Tract, situated on Little River, Horry District, S. C. This valuable farm contains 800 acres of cleared land, adapted especially to the growth of cotton, corn and tobacco. A fine dwelling and all necessary out houses on the premises.
ALSO FOR RENT.
A valuable farm on Topsail Sound, N. C., about 12 miles from Wilmington, containing about 500 acres, in a high state of cultivation.
Any one desiring of purchase or renting will apply to
A. A. MOSELEY,
No. 20 Market st., Wilmington, N. C.
de-28

STATE NEWS.
38TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.
THE BANNER COUNTY OF RADICALISM REDEEMED!
GLORIOUS RESULT!
LARGE DEMOCRATIC GAINS!
G. M. WHITESIDE, THE CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE, TRIUMPHANTLY ELECTED TO THE SENATE FOR THE 38TH DISTRICT!

Below we give the vote as far as heard from:
RUTHERFORD, 724, majority 3
Logan, 721
CLEAVELAND, 742, majority 582
Whiteside, 742
Logan, 160
Whiteside's majority, 585
We congratulate the Conservative party of the State upon the glorious result. We are indebted for the above to an extra from the office of the *Wilmington Journal*. The vote of Polk county will not vary the above majority much either way.
This is but "the beginning of the end." We learn from gentlemen from various parts of the State, that the changes going on there are unprecedented in the political history of the State. The heavy taxes, extravagant expenditure of the public money, frauds in the railroad bonds, incompetency of Radical officials, the attempt to cheat the people by prolonging the terms of office, and finally Shoffner's bill, which threatens a blow at the foundation of liberty, has aroused the people to active opposition to the Radical party, and a determination to hurl them from place and power.
Raleigh Sentinel.

BANK DIRECTORS.—The following gentlemen were yesterday elected Directors of the National Bank of Newbern for the ensuing year: John B. Hughes, C. W. McLean, E. Hubbs, Joseph Fulford and Benj. L. Perry.—*Newbern Times*.
SUPREME COURT, Wednesday, Jan. 12.—Court assembled at the usual hour.
James P. Leak vs. Commissioners of Richmond county. Argued by Messrs. Ashe, Hinsdale and Leitch, for Plaintiff; Neill McKoy, Esq., for Defendant.
This is an important case, involving the questions, whether or not a debt contracted during the war, by a county, in support of the rebellion, is enforceable. The case was argued by the counsel on both sides. The argument occupied the morning hour.
At 12:30 M. Court adjourned till to-morrow at 10 A. M.—*Raleigh Sentinel*.

GIN HOUSE BURNING IN PITT.—A friend sends us the following account of a late successful incendiary attempt in Pitt:
"The gin house and screw belonging to Col. W. M. King, of Pitt, was consumed by fire on the night of the 5th inst. Col. King had about twenty five bales of his own cotton not picked at the time, with a very large quantity of seed, and about ten bales belonging to other parties. Several bales lying around the screw were badly damaged. The gin was run by steam, but there had not been any fire about the house in thirty hours, and the house was fired at the back end, there being about two bales of cotton picked up lying as it fell from the gin. The flames spread very rapidly, and the house was soon consumed. The loss is estimated to be about \$5,000."
Tarboro' Southerner.

PLAYED OUT.—We understand that the Doorkeepers of the Senate and House of Commons can get no stationery for the reason that the bills for the stationery have been presented at the Treasury and protested. Secretary Menninger will not give out any more paper, pens or ink, pencils, envelopes or sealing-wax, until the bills for the purchase of these articles are paid.
We learn that the bill for gas used in the Capitol was presented a few days ago, and not paid.
What a spectacle! The honest old State of North Carolina, whose people have just finished paying into her Treasury over a million of dollars of tax, unable, even at the beginning of the year, to pay what she owes for the stationery and paper used by the Legislature, or to settle a gas bill! All the members of the Legislature, except Blythe, getting \$7 a day, and still the Treasurer is unable to pay for a quire of paper for them to write letters to "the dear ones at home!" A million of taxes collected and can't pay the gas bill!
Where's the money? WHERE'S THE MONEY? WHERE'S THE MONEY?
No money for the Insane Asylum! No money for the Deaf and Dumb Institute! No money for ice next summer!
A million of dollars collected in taxes by this Radical administration, and can't pay for stationery—can't pay the gas bill!
Raleigh Sentinel.

CONFEDERATE MONEY AT PAR.—One night last week a colored gentleman went into a grocery store on East Market, and called for a dollar's worth of flour. The clerk weighed it out and put it in his "poke" and the darky, throwing a bill on the counter, walked off. On opening the bill, it proved to be \$1 in Confederate money, but Sambo was none the wiser.
Greensboro' Patriot.

Mr. Moore of Carteret moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution of Mr. Blythe passed, to reduce the per diem of members one-third, (and as amended, on motion of Mr. Lindsay, to refund one-third of the per diem from the beginning of this Legislature, and also as amended, on motion of Mr. Forkner so as to apply only to Henderson county. Which would require the Senator from Henderson to refund to the Treasury one-third of his per diem from the beginning of the Legislature.)
Mr. Blythe said: I hope that this Senate by a good natured body, will reconsider these resolutions. If you fail to reconsider them they will become a law, and I shall be under the necessity of taking advantage of the Homestead. Now, Mr. President, I believe the Homestead has absolutely been beneficial in a great many instances; however, I should dislike, I imagine, on my return home, to be compelled to avail myself of its advantages in order to get out of the way of these resolutions, and I think I shall certainly have to do so if you fail to reconsider them. In this case I am reminded of an old man and a boy he was going to hire, as he said, for his board, if he earned it; but if not he was to work longer. I am reminded also of a Dutchman and his neighbor who concluded to take a hunt together. They separated, and agreed to meet again at a certain shelving rock. The Dutchman arrived before his friend, and fell down upon his knees and engaged in prayer, saying: "O Lord, how great a sinner I am; I am, O Lord, laid down the rocks and mountains upon me and hide me, for I am not worthy to be seen in your presence. About this time his neighbor sprang to his feet at the top of the ledge of rocks, and the rocks began to pour down on the Dutchman, who ran back, saying, "O Lord, O Lord, I was only joking."
The proposition to reconsider prevailed.
On motion of Mr. Welker the preamble of the resolutions was amended, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.
On motion the Senate adjourned.

SOME PLO.—Mr. H. H. Tate, of this place, killed a hog last Monday, which weighed 601 pounds net. Who can beat it?—*Greensboro' Patriot*.
ACCIDENT.—On last Wednesday night, as the train from the North was running down to the car-shed in this town, a negro man broke one of his arms while attempting to jump on one of the car platforms.—*Goldsboro' Messenger*.
A HEAVY BUSINESS.—We are credibly informed that the firm of Brown & Bro., tobacco manufacturers of Mocksville, N. C., have paid to the proper revenue officers the sum of about \$30,000 tax on their business for the year 1869. This implies not only a heavy business on the part of B. & B., but an honest punctuality in paying the taxes on the same exacted by the government of the United States.—*Salisbury Old North State*.

STATE PRISON.—There has been received at the penitentiary up to 2 o'clock on the 13th inst., 104 convicts. Of these two, John Wilson and Young Macon, have been pardoned by Gov. Holden. Of the remaining 102 there are four females, (colored.)
Of the convicts, 10 are for 20 years.
18 " 10 "
20 " 5 "
2 " 4 "
5 " 3 "
17 " 1 "
6 " 1 "
1 " 12 months.
2 " 9 "
1 " 10 "
4 " 3 "
1 sentence unknown.
104

Of the numerous visitors, members of the General Assembly, judges, lawyers, sheriffs, &c., all expressed themselves agreeably surprised at the progress and preparation that have been made in the arrangements, and also of their unanimous approval of the site.
Raleigh Standard.

IN MEMORIAM.—At a meeting of the officers and members of the State Constitutional Convention of 1868, held in the Senate Chamber, Raleigh, January 11th, 1870, Judge S. W. Watts was called to the Chair, and Mr. F. A. Byrne acted as Secretary. The deaths of F. F. French, of Bladen, W. A. B. Murphy, of McDowell, and Jacob Ing, of Nash, were announced. Committees were appointed and appropriate resolutions of condolence adopted. The meeting then adjourned.
Miss Dix.—This excellent and philanthropic lady is on a visit to the State, and is stopping at the Insane Asylum. Miss Dix will be remembered to all time in North Carolina, as the original mover and advocate of that noble State charity.
Raleigh Sentinel.

REMOVED.—Col. John M. Perry, the late conservative candidate with Major John Hughes for the State Senate from this District, removed from Beaufort to Tarboro', where he has associated himself in the practice of law with Mr. J. S. Barlow.—*Orteret can ill afford to lose so good a citizen*.—*Newbern Journal of Com.*
ROBBERY.—The store of W. A. Whitehead was robbed of some money and a considerable quantity of groceries on Monday night last. The burglars entered at the back door and retired without being detected by any one.
The loss may be \$100 or \$200, and cannot be accurately known. Suspicion indicates the guilty parties, and we hope they will be arrested.
The towns guard know nothing of the robbery although committed within 75 feet of them. Yet the guard cost the taxpayers \$3,931 33.—*Fay, Engle*.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.
SENATE.
THURSDAY, Jan. 13, 1869.
Henry Eppes, colored, presented a petition from J. H. Scott and others, praying the General Assembly to declare null and void the late municipal election held in the town of Weldon and to order a new election. The petitioners asserted that no notice was given of the time for holding the election.
The President presented to the Senate a communication from Chief Justice Pearson and his Associate, Mr. Dick, containing an opinion adverse to the present General Assembly holding over four years; also, communications from the remaining Associates, Messrs. Rodman, Settle and Reade, declining to give any opinion in reference to the matter.
On motion of Mr. Stewart, the communications were transmitted to the House, with a proposition to print.
BILLS INTRODUCED.
By Mr. Welker: Bill relating to Railroad bonds, proposes to recall to the Treasury all the bonds issued for appropriations to Railroads by the Convention and General Assembly of 1868-'69. Placed on Calendar and ordered to be printed.
By Mr. Love, the following resolution to wit:
Resolved, By the Senate that the President thereof appoint a Committee of three whose duty it shall be to inquire into, ascertain, and report to the Senate without delay,
1st. The number and value of the bonds of the State issued to said Railroad incorporated since May 1st 1865.
2nd. To whom said bonds were issued, and when.
How these bonds in each case have been disposed of—by whom sold—to whom sold—when sold—at what prices sold—what the amount sold and received from each sale, and
4th. They shall especially inquire whether or not there are any bonds unsold, and if so, where they are, what disposition has been made or is being made of them, and still more especially, what use has been made or is being made of the money arising from the sale of said bonds.
Resolved further, That said committee have plenary power to send for persons and papers, and administer oaths, the violation of which shall be perjury.
Resolved further, That said committee shall report promptly to the Senate, the failure or refusal of any person to appear or to produce papers after being moved to reference of the resolution to the Committee already appointed to investigate said matters, subsequently withdrew it, and the resolution passed.
Resolution of inquiry of the Treasurer for information as to the amount of money received during the last fiscal year under the several special tax provisions, respectively, and the amount of interest paid on the various classes of special tax bonds, was amended, on motion of Mr. Graham by including the receipts and expenditures since Jan. 1st, 1869 to Jan. 1st, 1870, and passed.
Mr. Moore of Carteret moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution

of Mr. Blythe passed, to reduce the per diem of members one-third, (and as amended, on motion of Mr. Lindsay, to refund one-third of the per diem from the beginning of this Legislature, and also as amended, on motion of Mr. Forkner so as to apply only to Henderson county. Which would require the Senator from Henderson to refund to the Treasury one-third of his per diem from the beginning of the Legislature.)
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The proposition to reconsider prevailed.
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On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
THURSDAY, Jan. 14, 1870.
Mr. Argo presented a petition from the citizens of Orange, protesting against the passage of the bill known as the "Bill for the better protection of life and property," introduced into the General Assembly by Senator Shoffner, and denying the charges against the people of Orange county were inclined to resist the proper execution of the laws.
By Mr. Hodnett: A resolution raising a joint committee—three on the part of the House and two on the part of the Senate—to inquire into the charges made by the members of the Legislature, inviting the people of the State, of all classes and parties to join in preserving order and peace throughout the State. Lies over.
By Mr. Proctor: A bill authorizing the Commissioners of Robeson to issue bonds. Lies over.
By Eagles, col.: A bill to amend the act concerning inspectors. Lies over.
Mr. Hodnett moved to suspend the rules and to bring up for consideration the legislative address to the people of the State, concerning the preservation of peace and order. Carried.
The resolution was read.
Mr. Hodnett took the floor and explained his motive in introducing the resolution. He thought such an address would have a good effect. He thought that such a policy would operate much better than any harsh and coercive measure.
Mr. Vest opposed the resolution.
Mr. Seymour thought nothing could be accomplished by the address. He thought that the Legislature should take a bold and determined stand, and by vigorous legislation enforce the laws in every particular.
He moved to lay the resolution on the table.
Harris of Wake, col., was not prepared to vote against the proposition. He wished for a day or two for consideration.
After some debate Mr. Seymour withdrew his motion to table and moved to postpone for two weeks, which motion was adopted.
The Bill (War) to secure the better protection of life and property.
On motion of Mr. Seymour the special order was postponed until to-morrow morning.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting communications from the Justices of the Supreme Court in regard to the legislative term of office, with a proposition to print the usual number of copies.
The communication from the Chief Justice and concurred in by Justice Dick, declared that the terms of the members of the present Legislature expire, by constitutional limitation, on the first Thursday in August, 1870. The other communications from the Justices were not read and are understood to decline to give an opinion. They will all be published in full at another time.
On motion of Mr. Welch the proposition to print was concurred in.
The New York papers publish a record made up from old diaries of the weather during the winter which elapsed between 1780 and 1832. The table gives the dates of the closing by ice of the Hudson river, and of the opening of navigation in the spring. No general rule as to the regular alternation of mild and severe weather can be laid down from this table. Of these forty-two winters sixteen were mild, but some of them occurred in immediate succession. Thus from 1792 to 1796 there were four mild winters; from 1796 to 1799 three severe, from 1799 to 1804 five mild winters; then a succession of mild and severe winters until 1811, when a long series of eighteen severe winters set in, broken only by three mild winters. The record would have been more valuable had the warmth of the summers been noted, as there is a theory that the average temperature is the same for every year; that is a hard summer is counterbalanced by a severe winter, and a temperate summer by a mild winter.

If Not Why Not?
The New York Commercial puts this pertinent inquiry: Suppose the outraged brothers of Miss Johnson could undertake the clerical scoundrel Cooke and give him his death wound, as they say they will, and suppose the wounded man should then send for Beecher and Frothingham, and ask them to unite him in marriage with his fugitive companion, could they refuse the request in view of "what these two have been to each other?"
Wedding full dress rehearsals are the latest wrinkles in fashionable society.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.
Federal Appointments and the Senate.—Atlantic Cable.—Cuba.—Secretary Boutwell.—The Gold Panic.—Texas Senator.—Lease of Samarra Bay.—Perpetuity of the President.—Virginia.—Modern Statesmanship.—Main Strength and Weakness.—&c., &c., &c.
WASHINGTON, CITY, D. C., Jan. 12, 1870.
Dear Journal:—The Judiciary Committee will report favorably on the nomination of Judge Pearce for the fourth Maryland Circuit. The Judge has explained away the reasons that were urged against him.
The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations have had all the correspondence with regard to the Spanish question read with a view to determine the fitness of Dan Sickles for the Spanish mission. It is thought the Committee will report favorably in his case.
The President is determined that the Senate shall act on his nomination of Judge Hoar for the Supreme bench. He has given Senators to understand that his heart is set on the confirmation, and if Hoar is rejected on account of locality, the Southern Senators may look out for the President's displeasure. It now remains to be seen whether this threat will drive the carpet-baggers to confirm the President's friend.

Negotiations are in progress for the consolidation of the two cable companies.—Since the French cable commenced operations the price of dispatches to Europe has been considerably reduced. The monopolists have long been anxious to secure this line when charges could be returned to their former exorbitant rates. We trust there may be no consolidation.
Mr. Fitch, of Nevada, has prepared a resolution recognizing the Cubans as belligerents, which he will press to a vote in the House as soon as he can get the floor. The cause of Cuba, so far as Congress is concerned is dead, and they based their hopes of success greatly on our recognition of their belligerency. The duplicity and double dealing of Grant in the Cuban business is both cruel and dishonorable. Grant has so often placed himself in an equivocal position with regard to the truth, that his word is no longer a guarantee as to what he will do.
Fernando Wood, of New York, will open his batteries to-day in the House on the Secretary of the Treasury. He will review the entire policy of Mr. Boutwell's management of the finances of the country, and will make a showing very damaging to the financial man of this administration. He will, no doubt, elicit a very interesting discussion on this—to the administration very tender subject, if he gets the floor.

The Committee on Banking and Currency determined yesterday to carry on the investigation of the gold panic in New York in this city. This will bring here the bull and bear monarchs of Wall street, including Jay Gould, Jas. Fisk, Jr., Butterfield and Irving in the case of Cornhill, and Corbin stop with Ulysses I wonder? Of course there will be a white washing by the majority of the committee. The only hope of getting at the truth of the affair will be in the minority report of those who dare say what is, even if it blackens the already sullied reputation of the President.
It is charged by Texans here, of both political parties, that General Reynolds is playing for the United States Senatorship from that State. His little game is delay. He has made no public statement as to whether he will accept of the nomination. It is charged by Texans here, of both political parties, that General Reynolds is playing for the United States Senatorship from that State. His little game is delay. He has made no public statement as to whether he will accept of the nomination. It is charged by Texans here, of both political parties, that General Reynolds is playing for the United States Senatorship from that State. His little game is delay. He has made no public statement as to whether he will accept of the nomination.

Mr. Fish will not have as easy a time in buying earthquakes and mountains of ice as did his predecessor Seward. Congress does not look upon his lease of Camaguey Bay with favor. The Hon. Goodlove S. Orth has prepared a resolution which creates a special committee to inquire into the matter, and ascertain why the first installment of the money was so hastily paid and also into the doings of General Babcock and suite while on this diplomatic mission. This is his right at the President and the minor trials and vexations the President will have to endure at the hands of his friends before blackberry season. It is a capital thing for Ulysses that he is so stolid, heavy and sluggish in disposition, had he a fine nature he would feel very keenly the slights that will be put on him.
The amendment to the bill admitting Virginia, offered by Senator Drake of Georgia, which after the Senate had admitted and they should rescind its ratification of the 15th amendment they are to be again kicked back to a territorial condition. Mr. Morton spoke in favor of the amendment. Senator Trumbull, Radical, asked if Virginia should rescind its ratification of the 15th amendment, put her out of the Union, as proposed, where would the amendment be? Senator Morton did not attempt to answer. The whole argument was based on power, not the legal right. Senator Yates made one of his old war stump speeches; he went long and loud on the glorious Union, star-spangled banner, the Rebels, and the American people; not a word of argument. Sen. Conkling, Rad., made a common-sense and any answerable argument against the amendment and ridiculed it. Senator Drake, "the biter," spoke of the complacency of the Democrats who were enjoying the difference between us Republicans. Senator Salisbury, Dem., wanted to know whether the Senator would be so tyrannical as to deprive the Democrats of that small pleasure (laughter), in which the grim Drake joined. Mr. Williams, Rad., wanted to know if to follow the Senator was the test of Republicanism. Drake thought it pretty good evidence. Drake wanted to put his "grip" on the Rebels, and he shook his fist at several Radicals who dared to differ from him. He made a most villainous attack on the people of the South. Morton promised Tennessee a dose by and by. His idea of statesmanship was by "main strength and awkwardness" i. e., force and success. Sumner mouthed the

word "loil" to his heart's content, and for lack of argument quoted Shakespeare, to justify his dirty work. The only reason that the Radicals are divided is for policy sake. Some fear to hurt the party by going too far. The Sumner wing believe in the grip, not only now but for all time. The fate of the amendment is uncertain.
From Georgia.
The Hon. J. H. Caldwell, Republican member of the House of Representatives, a member of the National Republican Executive Committee and Chairman of a sub-division of the Committee of the Southern States, has written a long letter to Hon. J. A. Bingham, member of Congress from Ohio, giving a full account of the real causes of the difficulty in organizing the Georgia Legislature. The following is a synopsis of the letter: "The question which divides and distracts the Republicans of the House is not a political question—no race or color, nor a question involving the rights of any class of persons as such, but one involving the consciences of honest men to work for the interest of the State against a corrupt faction, composed of a few unscrupulous men, who are in the positions which will enable them to deplete the Treasury and ruin the credit of the State. For the accomplishment of these purposes various devices were resorted to. Before members were removed on Monday, they were attempting to organize to intimidate certain members from taking the oath. Among other things, Col. Farrow, Attorney General, at the request of Gov. Bullock, small gifts from the prison, the scope of the oath prescribed by the last reconstruction act which carried no more weight of authority than the opinion of any private individual. One of the difficulties which arose in the House, grew out of the attempt of the Clerk pro tem, to enforce the reading of Farrow's opinion as authoritative construction of the oath. The reading was forced through in the most arbitrary, violent and disorderly manner notwithstanding the remonstrances of leading Republican members. Another difficulty grew out of the appointment of the Governor of one of his employees of the State Road, A. L. Harris, as Clerk pro tem, to organize the House. This was deemed by some Republicans a most arbitrary step. The authority to act was Congress, which gives the Governor the power to summon members by proclamation to appear on a certain day. This had been done, and at the time appointed the Representatives appeared in their Hall. The Governor's power over organization ceased when he had issued his proclamation, and any attempt on his part to intimidate members present from taking the oath prescribed by the act of March 2, 1867, was in violation of section 5 of the act. Some of the members had been prevented by the publication of Farrow's opinion from taking the oath who could have done so very conscientiously, but were unwilling to place themselves in apparent conflict with the expressed opinion of the authorities or incur what had been threatened against them if they should do so. The act of March 2, 1867, provided that members, in particular, refused to take the oath because he did not wish to place himself in opposition to the opinion of the Attorney General and the Governor of the State, yet had been a staunch Union man all through the war, absolutely refusing to take any part in the rebellion, but denouncing it all the time until the concept law was passed, when he took refuge in some small office from the direct physical force with which he was menaced by the secessionist party. This man is now deprived of his seat by undue attempts which the Governor and his subordinates have made to keep members from taking the oath, and that in violation of section 5 of the act. The late act of Congress expressly provides that members are to be sworn in by the Governor, and that no member shall be sworn in by the Governor. The act does not specify the officer who shall preside over the organization of either house, but each member is sworn to support the Constitution of the State, and in addition thereto to take, subscribe and file in the office of the Secretary of State the oath prescribed in the act. The Constitution which members are sworn to support, adapted to the new conditions. The said State Code sections prescribe the manner in which the General Assembly shall be organized. The appointment of Harris as Clerk pro tem, was in violation of the Code as well as the act of Congress. Before Harris proceeded to call the roll, a member rose and read two sections of the Code relating to the manner of organizing; but Harris refused to allow the member to read the Code, and he proceeded to call the roll, and read the names of the members who had taken the oath, and several pistols were drawn by the sergeant-at-arms and others against Bryant. The latter called Caldwell to the Chair and to organize the House according to the provisions of the code. Accompanied by Bryant, Caldwell approached the Speaker's desk, but was resisted and threatened by the sergeant-at-arms, and Harris declined to act as Clerk pro tem. He sought and was refused permission to read a motion to adjourn, which was carried, but many members remained.

A committee waited upon General Terry to inquire if the manner of proceeding met with his approval. He expressed his disapproval of Farrow's opinion, and the protests against members taking their seats. Harris refused to hear the report of the committee. At the request of General Terry, members consented to let Harris proceed with the organization, and no member objected to anything he had done. He refused to let members qualify who were not present when counties were called. Some were detained home by providential causes, but presented themselves before roll call was completed. The object of these arbitrary proceedings is to force out of their seats certain members, persons who are known to feel that they can conscientiously take the oath. Harris under Governor's instructions adjourns the House whenever he pleases without motion from members. Yesterday he adjourned till Monday. The object was to inquire by Military Commission into all alleged illegality. Certain members who had taken the oath see no provision of the law for any such members as qualify to attend the proceedings of the 15th Article will be ratified by a clear Republican majority in both Houses.

Removal of Political Disabilities.
A correspondent says it is stated that as soon as the Reconstruction Committee disposes of the reconstruction measures before them, they intend to prepare a bill removing political disabilities from all persons who are disfranchised by the fourteenth amendment. The present understanding is that the bill will be universal in its character. A similar measure is already pending in the Senate.
The ship John Bertram, at New York, from Hamburg, Monday morning, had nine deaths on board. On opening the cargo, she sailed from Hamburg on the 3d of October last, and from Queens-town December 7th.

Kn-Klux Ingram is Rooted.—A "Fiducial" Servant Receives his Reward.
Dear Journal:—I know your numerous readers will be gratified to hear of justice being administered in any case, and particularly so in the circumstance I am going to relate, and I do think that they, as well as the JOURNAL and the writer, will heartily endorse it. We sometimes, in moments of despair, exclaim, "Justice and right is passed from men," but occasionally she assumes her sceptre and reusils if it is only momentarily; and that which I am going to relate I know to be facts, and can vouch for.
As all your readers know, at this time there is a general rush by the respective Representatives to get to Raleigh so as to have their pay begin, and each is anxious to meet his august brother and partner in crime, not in order to try to amend and improve their wicked and unwholesome legislation, but to sink deeper into duplicity and make themselves still more odious under the supervision of a few dilapidated New England plunderers, "loil" men who can conscientiously leave their native North, where plenty and comfort abounds, to come down South to enact good laws, set examples of good morals and common sense, all too, with such disinterested motives, self-aggrandizement not even so much as entering into their venerable and patriotic craniums.
But, passing to our subject, we had a legislative visitor in our quiet little town of Rockingham. The gentleman in question was the Radical Representative from Anson county, *en route* for the general elections, the two first letters of his name is Dixon Ingram, but generally known in these parts as Kn-Klux Ingram. But coming directly to the point, let us imagine ourselves seated by a cozy fire in the office of a village hotel, conversation general and good feelings prevailing, and you have our group on the evening of the tragedy, or farce, as you may see proper to call it. By the way, a question was propounded to the said Representative concerning a certain point of law, by the County Probate Judge, which, of course, could not answer. It was then politely but pungently suggested to him by this gentleman, whose name is John A. Long, to use his influence to try to correct that error, but told him the whole code was unimpaired, and that he, as a general and good looking gentleman, and you have our group on the evening of the tragedy, or farce, as you may see proper to call it. By the way, a question was propounded to the said Representative concerning a certain point of law, by the County Probate Judge, which, of course, could not answer. It was then politely but pungently suggested to him by this gentleman, whose name is John A. Long, to use his influence to try to correct that error, but told him the whole code was unimpaired, and that he, as a general and good looking gentleman, and you have our group on the evening of the tragedy, or farce, as you may see proper to call it. By the way, a question was propounded to the said Representative concerning a certain point of law, by the County Probate Judge, which, of course, could not answer. 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